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COMING EXCLUSIVES . . .

- **X-Ray on the Frameup System, by Harry Raymond**
  Starting in tomorrow's issue
- **FDR and the New Deal, by Adam Lapin**
  Starting in next Sunday's Worker

Knowland, Bridges Hit on A-War Talk

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senators William F. Knowland and Styles Bridges were under fire in the Senate today for their demand of Sunday to permit to hold on to Quemoy and Matsu even if it means a general atomic war.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson accused Senate Republican leaders of putting pressure on President Eisenhower and indulging in "irresponsible talk" in the Far East crisis.

In taking a swipe at Senate GOP leaders, Johnson mentioned no names. But it was clear he was talking about Senate GOP leader Knowland and Senate Republican policy committee chairman Bridges.

Bridges in a Sunday broadcast said he would favor the use of the Navy and Air Force "defending" Quemoy and Matsu even if it meant touching off a general war. He said he would favor the use of the Navy and Air Force, but not the Army, to "defend the islands." He also said, as did Senator Knowland on another broadcast, that he would favor the use of atomic weapons against the Chinese mainland.

Johnson, discussing the forthcoming White House meetings with Congressional leaders, said Democratic Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the President "are pretty close to agreement."

"We may be able to work out a positive program," Johnson said.

Then, referring to the Senate GOP leaders, Johnson said:

"There is no time for irresponsible talk from some of our leaders. Folks are confused because some people are talking peace and some are talking war.

"We don't want a war party to emerge in this country and we don't want an appeasement party either."

"I am proud of the fact that no Democrats joined in any demand that we drop any bombs or go to war on the spur of the moment," Johnson said.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy demanded today that President Eisenhower say publicly and immediately whether the United States will defend the Quemoy and Matsu islands.

Knowland, talking with reporters said of a high-level big power meeting, that it would be a "great mistake" to have such a conference before the United States has "ironed out differences" with its allies over Far East policy.

Repudiate Them!

An Editorial

Most Americans will be outraged at the demands of the Senate Republican leaders that we should keep the Chinese off their own islands of Quemoy and Matsu even if we have to start a general atomic war.

Senators Knowland and Bridges are trying to increase the tensions and dangers in the Formosa straits. At the same time, they want to put roadblocks in the way of Big Power talks.

President Eisenhower and the members of the Senate should publicly repudiate these bloodthirsty ravings of Knowland and Bridges!

Senate Opens Hearing Today On Paris Pacts

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings tomorrow on the Paris treaties to rearm the Nazis.

The first witness will be John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

A committee spokesman said the hearings will last "several days."

Scheduling of the hearings came as a result of Sunday's ratification by the French Senate of the Western European Union treaty which specifically authorizes a West German military force.

West Asks UN Brand Israel As Aggressor

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 28.—The Western big three powers today submitted two draft resolutions to the United Nations Security Council condemning Israel as the aggressor in the Gaza frontier strip last month, and calling for Arab-Israeli cooperation to prevent border incidents.

The Security Council was summoned to meet tomorrow at 3 p.m. to consider the resolutions and continue its debate on the Gaza incident in which 38 Egyptians and eight Israelis were killed last Feb. 28.

The first resolution, sponsored by the United States, Britain, and France, would condemn the Gaza attack as a violation of the 1958 cease-fire provisions which led to the Holy Land armistice. It "calls again on Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions."

Delay Hearing on Bias Charge Against Union

The State Commission Against Discrimination yesterday postponed until April 11 its hearing on a complaint by 15 Negro brewery workers against AFL Bottlers and Drivers Union Local 1345. Irving Colman, the union attorney, said illness of Alfred P. Dunn, the local's president, had delayed preperations for the hearing.

UAW Says Ike Made Boss Agency of NLRB

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, March 28.—The convention of the CIO United Auto Workers today unanimously denounced President Eisenhower's "cynically irresponsible" subversion of the Taft-Hartley Law into a tool of the employers by appointment of pro-employer, anti-labor men to the National Labor Relations Board.

The resolution said, "We deplore and denounce the continued subversion of the Federal labor-management relations law into a tool of anti-labor employers."

It further charged that the NLRB has been accomplishing through administrative action what Congress has refused to do through constitutional legislation.

The resolution outlines a program on the Taft-Hartley fight, envisioning its outright repeal as a result of the anticipated AFL-CIO merger. Meanwhile the union is pressing for "drastic amendments" to remove some of the anti-labor teeth from T-H.

The convention then went over to what looks like a long and sharp debate over the proposal of the administration of Walter Reuther for an increase of dues by $5 monthly until a $25 million strike-aid fund is built up.

This was the issue that seemed to agitate most of the delegates since they arrived here. There appear to be several viewpoints partly or wholly in opposition.

Reuther, in his opening speech Sunday, urged support of the strike fund proposal as a step towards "negotiating from strength" with General Motors and Ford for the Guaranteed Annual Wage.

The proposal also comes in face of a toughening attitude of the employers, as indicated by the length of UAW strikes in the recent period.

RESOLUTIONS

Earlier the convention began action on resolutions.

Resolutions passed called for improvements in compensation and industrial safety laws; legislation to deal with the problems of children and youth; opposition to the Eisenhower give-away program and "recapture by the people of the resources already turned loose."

And a program for support of legislation for the farmers.

ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN

The proposal of the administration, debated for months in the locals of the UAW, would raise dues, now $2,50 monthly to $7.50, with the added $5 going toward building up the $25,000,000 fund to be used for aid of locals on strike. Dues are to get back to

(Continued on Page 6)

Special Albany Session Urged At CIO Parley

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 28.—Top state CIO officials, at a special legislative conference here today, demanded the Legislature stay in session until critical bills affecting the people are adopted.

They received support from Gov. Harriman who repeated his pledge made to the CIO Steelworkers in New York City last Saturday that if the legislature has "not properly carried out its duties to the people" he "will not hesitate to call it back."

The CIO conference—more than 250 union leaders attended—cheered this promise to fight out basic issues demanded by labor and incorporated in the Democratic legislative program. These issues are:

Rent Control—"With the housing shortage in every urban area of the state as bad or worse than it was in 1950 when state rent controls were enacted, it is necessary, in order to prevent dislocation and hardship for hundreds of thousands of families, that rent control be extended in full force and effect on a statewide basis. There can be no justification for piecemeal decontrol, whether based on location, type of housing or any other consideration," said the unanimously-approved resolution.

Minimum Wage Law—The resolution before the Legislature memorializing Congress to enact a $1.25 federal minimum wage "is of crucial importance not only to labor in New York State but is equally important to business and industry and the entire public." The conference called on the Legislature to "immediately" adopt the memorializing resolution.

Unemployment Benefits — A strong demand for immediate increases in weekly benefits from $30 to $36, with extension of the benefit period from the "present inadequate" 26 weeks to 39 weeks.

Unemployment Insurance Re-

(Continued on Page 2)

FEPC Clauses Stressed in Report to UAW

By WILLIAM ALLAN

CLEVELAND, March 28.—The report of the Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Department, whose co-directors are Walter Reuther and William Oliver, to the convention of the CIO United Auto Workers states that high priority is placed on the demand for the insertion into the 1955 demands of the union's model Anti-Discrimination clause.

Both Ford and GM members in their recent national conferences dealing with economic demands have placed the model clause in their proposed package, the report states.

The report says the model clause has been incorporated into hundreds of collective bargaining agreements, but it does not list the firms where the agreement has been signed.

A survey made by the Fair Practices Department is cited, in which 209 plants do not employ women and 172 plants do not employ Negroes, where local unions have contracts. Some 1,203 locals participated in the survey. Some 525 local unions of the 1,203 have FEPC Committees. Some 5,250 UAW members are engaged in Fair Practices activity, it was stated.

The report states that negotiations are under way to open apprentice training opportunities for Neg.) youth in the largest tool and die locals in Detroit.

Twelve state FEPC laws and 35 city FEPC ordinances have been enacted, but the worst areas of discrimination remain untouched, the report states, adding in Flint and Detroit action is to be taken to win FEPC.

Eight new states and seven new municipalities are marked out for concentration, says the report.

The struggle against discrimination at the hiring gate in the plant, for better jobs, says the report, has to be implemented with model clauses in the contracts, city and state FEPC laws and passage of a Federal Fair Employment Practices law.

Congress Gets Bill For $1.25 Pay Floor

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Rep. Lester Holtzman (D-NY) asked Congress today to raise the legal minimum wage and shorten the 40-hour work week.

His bill would increase after the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour. It would make the maximum work week 37½ hours during the two years after its enactment and cut it to 35 hours thereafter.

New Jersey Canvassers Gain New Readers

A group of Worker supporters in Union County, N. J., which gave itself the job of getting 30 Worker subscriptions and 11 for the Daily Worker in the current circulation campaign, has come up with 40 Worker subs, and the 11 pledged for the D. W.

But one interesting facet of their experience is that, with few subs in the area due to run out January through March, they went after new readers. And they got 'em. Twenty-five of the 40 Worker subscribers are new readers.

Now, they find that a good many Worker-Daily Worker combination subscriptions are due to expire in April and May. To get them renewed at the current special campaign rate of $10.50, they're getting after those subscribers now — before the April 1 deadline, when the rate jumps to $13 for the combination.

This will give a boost to the Jersey effort to hit its target of 650 Worker subs and 175 for the Daily Worker by April 3. They're not too far away, and were helped yesterday by 35 Worker subs and 8 for the D. W. from Paterson.

Other subs received yesterday include 11 Workers and 4 D.Ws. from Boston; 6 and 1 from Pittsburgh; 15 and 2 from the Orange-Sullivan County area of New York; 4 and 2 from Detroit.

House Unit Okays New Universal Military Training

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A House Armed Services subcommittee today approved legislation to start a new military reserve program. It includes a universal military program for 250,000 young men yearly.

The committee vote was nine to one. Chairman Overton Brooks (D-La) said the new plan embodies many of the features requested by President Eisenhower. It is calculated to produce a ready reserve force of 2,900,000 men by 1960, he said.

Its key feature—the new modified UMT program—calls for a six-month training program for men 17 and 18, followed by seven and a half years duty in the reserves.

Men not joining the training program would continue to be subject to draft for two years active military duty, as at present.

For the first time, reserve duty would be mandatory for draftees and trainees. Under present law, men leaving service go into the reserves but are not required to take an active part.

The six-month training program would be voluntary. Brooks said members on a tie vote rejected an amendment to use the draft if necessary to fill the authorized yearly complement of 100,000 to 250,000 trainees.

They also rejected on a tie vote an amendment to give the President authority he now lacks, and wants, to call up to 750,000 ready reserves to active duty in time of emergency.

Both issues, said Brooks, will be laid before the full Armed Services committee for settlement. He said he favors both proposals, and predicted they stand a good chance of being included by the full committee.

Oil Landed in China By Polish Tanker

HONG KONG, March 28.—Naval sources today confirmed a report that a Polish tanker landed 8,000 tons of oil in China Friday.

The report said the tanker docked in Whampoa harbor near Canton.

Shopkeepers' Strike Fights Faure Taxes

PARIS, March 28.—Hundreds of shopkeepers throughout France closed their doors today in answer to a strike call by Pierre Poujade, the bookseller leading the fight against high taxes.

At the same time, Premier Edgar Faure promised the National Assembly he would make things easier for taxpayers in a move designed to hit at the heart of Poujade's powerful anti-tax movement.

The strike was widespread, but it was impossible to estimate its effectiveness since many shops in French cities regularly close on Monday.

Poujade had ordered 500,000 shopkeepers to strike at 10 a.m. to protest Faure's demand for special powers to reform the tax system.

In Pontpellier, Poujadist agents rushed into a chain store which opened as usual and hurled stench bombs. They were dispersed by police.

At Bordeaux, one of the few big cities where shops do open on Monday, 80 percent were shut.

In Paris shops are open Sunday and closed Monday.

Poujade and his lieutennts held a rally in a stadium at Grenoble.

Leaders boasted there were 30,000 followers present.

At the Assembly, the finance commission made public Faure's tax pledges contained in the premier's special powers bill which he will ask deputies to approve.

Fresh form his German rearmament victory in the Senate, Faure may demand a confidence vote to push the bill through before Wednesday.

British Press Strike in 5th Day

LONDON, March 28. — The Government debated today whether to step in and try to end the four-day old London newspaper strike.

Leaders of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and the strike committee held separate meetings this morning, but neither side made any move to resume negotiations.

American newspapers published in Europe continued normal shipments of copies to London. The New York Herald Tribune edition published in Paris said it was considering a step-up of about 1,000 copies in deliveries to London.

The Manchester Guardian and the London Daily Worker were the only national newspapers still publishing in Britain.

A walkout of 700 electricians and mechanics has stopped publication of London's three afternoon, nine morning and 11 Sunday newspapers since Friday. Their total circulation is nearly 50,000,000.

BABY ELEPHANTS SHIVER AS CIRCUS PARADES IN NEW YORK 'SPRINGTIME'

Fifty-one elephants—one pink colored and some not long from the jungles—padded through snow flurries on the streets of New York Sunday to open the new circus season.

It was the largest herd of elephants in Ringling Brothers history. And never before have 30 baby elephants, one a blushing pink, cried because of the unseasonable cold.

The temperature was below freezing and gusts of wind, up to 55 miles per hour, whipped up occasional snow flurries.

The elephant trainer said the watering eyes of the baby elephants was nothing to worry about. "Capt. Schmidt" said it wasn't cold enough to freeze their sensitive ears and just made them walk faster.

The ponderous pachyderms paraded through traffic with several thousand children as spectators from the Harlem yards of the New Haven Railroad to Madison Square Garden in less than two hours.

The pink elephant was just an experiment. The trainer said the blush is harmless dye made of fruit.

Says West Weighing Soviet Talks

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said yesterday that the U. S., Britain and France have opened consultations on "methods by which we can go ahead" with a Four-Power conference with the Soviet Union.

Dispatches from Both Bonn and Paris yesterday indicated strong demands from officials sources that the negotiations take place before any actual steps are taken to create the new German Wehrmacht.

Eden told the House of Commons that following France's ratification of the Paris pacts "we shall now be able to follow" the promised procedure of setting up talks with the Soviet Union. However he dodged the question of how there could be successful negotiations on the German question if the western powers insist on a rearmed Germany to be included in an anti-Soviet alliance.

Throughout Europe there was general recognition that unification of Germany required nullification in fact of plans to include an armed Germany in an anti-Soviet military alliance.

Diplomatic circles in western Europe noted that Soviet Premier Bulganin had specifically mentioned the Austrian treaty as a suitable subject of a Big-Four meeting. It was understood that if the German question is included there would have to be negotiations to remove the threats raised by the Paris pacts.

Eden, in the Commons debate in London, said the procedure perhaps would be to start out with low level meetings of officials to chart plans, and then move on to a meeting "at foreign ministers' level" and "other levels if all goes well."

Laborite Arthur Henderson asked:

"Are we to understand that arrangements are now being made at official levels with a view to preparing a conference?"

Eden replied:

"We are now in discussion with our allies on that very point.

"Nothing is excluded from our minds in the way of machinery to bring about the results we all desire."

Eden had said in a March 14 statement to which he directed attention yesterday:

"When the French parliament ratify . . . I can assure the House that not only shall we be ready for talks on disarmament, but on the future of Germany, on the unity of Germany, on the future of Austria, and the security system of Europe. Not only shal we be ready but anxious to promote such talks."

Austria Pact Talks Set Soon in Moscow

VIENNA, March 28.—Chancellor Julius Raab probably will accept a Soviet invitation to fly to Moscow to discuss an Austrian state treaty, officials said today.

They said Raab probably will fly to Moscow "after April 15."

Raab called an extraordinary meeting this afternoon with Austrian ambassadors who flew home over the weekend from Moscow, Washington, London and Paris. Other high government officials also attended.

They are expected to help Raab shape his plans for the meeting.

The Soviet invitation was issued verbally last Thursday by Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. He suggested then to the Austrian ambassador to Moscow that Raab could help speed agreement on the long-stalled treaty by a personal trip to the Kremlin.

It is expected that Raab and his party will fly to Moscow capital in a Soviet government plane from the Soviet airfield at Bad-Voelsau, south of Vienna.

High Court Bars State Ban On Picketing Interstate Firm

WASHINGTON, March 28. — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that a state may not use its own anti-trust laws to stop a union from picketing a firm engaged in interstate commerce.

By unanimous vote, the high tribunal threw out an injunction granted by the Missouri State Supreme Court to halt the AFL International Association of Machinists from picketing the Anheuser-Busch brewery in St. Louis.

The State Court had held that the picketing was an unlawful restraint of trade. The National Labor Relations Board, in urging the Supreme Court to strike down the injunction, said the doctrine advanced by the Missouri court would open the way to complete state control over labor-management disputes.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, held that Congress in writing the Taft-Hartley law gave the NLRB, rather than state courts, authority over picketing in disputes affecting interstate commerce.

In other decision affecting labor, the court ruled six to two that a union cannot sue in Federal court for wages which it claims were denied to its members in violation of a union contract.

The case was brought by the Independent Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employes, which tried to force the Westinghouse Electric Corp. to restore one day's salary which it deducted from the pay of about 4,000 employes who failed to report for work during a 1951 dispute over a layoff.

The Supreme Court, with Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissenting, upheld lower court decisions that the union could not bring such a suit under the Taft-Hartley law. Although individual employes could do so.

In another decision, the court, agreed to review a dispute between the AFL Teamsters Union and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad over "piggyback" operations.

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

strictions — The Hughes - Brees amendments to the jobless benefit law "has proven to be unfair, unreasonable and economically unsound." The CIO conference charged that the 20 weeks of work restriction, "the most damaging" of all Hughes-Brees restrictions, has deprived "hundreds of thousands of workers" of the right to unemployment insurance. "The 20-week requirement should be repealed and the 15 weeks of work requirement, previously in effect, reinstated," said the resolution.

Unemployment Insurance Coverage—A demand that the more than 500,000 workers "completely excluded" from this aid be protected by passing the bill which extends the law to plants of one or more employes.

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS

Gov. Harriman revealed that the jobless crisis in the state was continuing unchecked. Despite "the fact that business is improving" there is "corresponding increase in employment," he told the delegates. He pointed out that more than 20,000 workers this year "have exhausted their benefits" as compared with 12,000 last year.

"I call upon you to bring pressure whever you can to make the legislators understand their obligations to the people," the governor urged.

He called the Republican rent bill "outrageous" and said that while "certain forces who sought to cripple rent control in New York City have been fought off" the overall rent situation is dangerous.

The Republican refusal to meet the special educational problems of New York City was assailed as "fantastic effrontery."

On the unemployment insurance fight, Gov. Harriman cautioned the CIO to beware a sneak $36 weekly bill sponsored by the GOP. He said he supported fully the higher jobless air benefits, "but I am fearful there will be some things in that bill that will neutralize its benefits."

JAVITS HEARD

Attorney General Jacob K. Javits emphasized that "I favor continuing an effective rent control, lifting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour or as close to it as can be gotten on a national basis, lifting the maximum beenfit under unemployment compensation to $36 per week, reducing the qualifying period, and making the system applicable to workers in small businesses."

Javits listed the anti-strike Condon-Wadlin Law, workmen's compensation and union welfare fund regulations as among those "fundamental issues" on which the trade unions "will undoubtedly" fight to safeguard their interests."

Dr. Isador Lubin, Industrial commissioner,

He joined Gov. Harriman in appealing to the CIO to mobilize its members, especially in upstate industrial areas hardest hit by decontrol bills, to strike back "in this critical week before adjournment."

Assemblyman Eugene F. Bannigan, minority leader, also addressed the conference, and blasted "behind-the-scenes manipulations" by Republicans.

GI Held in Fatal Prank-Shooting At Korean Bus

PUSAN, March 28. — Richard Chorman, a U.S. Army private, is being confined to his quarters under close arrest for the fatal "prank-shooting" of a Korean bus passenger near here March 14, it was disclosed today.

An Army spokesman said Chorman, of 252 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York, was still being investigated.

Chorman, of the 813th Army unit in Pusan, was riding in a truck with two other American soldiers along the Pusan-Masan road. According to the army spokesman, he began firing his .45-caliber pistol into the rice paddies, and then, as the truck closed upon a Korean bus, he attempted to fire at the bus' rear tire. The bullet went high and struck a 40-year-old Korean man in the rear of the bus, the spokesman said.

The victim died two days later.

Scelba Meets Ike

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Italian Premier Mario Scelba opened an official three-day visit today with conferences with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the Atlantic alliance and proposed big power talks with the Soviet Union.

Harlan Is 89th Justice; See School Ruling Soon

WASHINGTON, March 28. — John Marshall Harlan takes his place on the Supreme Court today in time to help wrap up the school segregation decision pioneered by his grandfather in the last century.

Harlan, the 89th man to serve on the nation's highest tribunal, succeeded Justice Robert H. Jackson who died last October. He arrived on the court before it had put into effect its order banning segregation in the public schools. That decision, announced last May, struck down the time-honored "separate but equal" doctrine for segregating Negroes.

In 1896, Harlan's grandfather—also named John Marshall—was the only justice to oppose a decision that "separate but equal" facilities on railroad cars for Negroes are constitutional. The elder justice Harlan said "our constitution is color blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

In two weeks, the full, nine-man bench will hear arguments on how and when the states should carry out the decision. It may issue a decree as early as this spring. The arguments had been postponed until Jackson's successor could take his seat.

Harlan is the third Republican on the Supreme Court. A native of Chicago, Harlan has spent most of his life in New York, practicing law with the New York law firm of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby and Palmer, the firm that former New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey joined recently.

Recently he defended successfly the anti-trust suit brought by the government against the duPont interests.

Cordell Hull III

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 83, was still on the critical list at the Bethesda, Md., naval hospital today, although he had regained consciousness following a stroke he suffered Saturday.

Brownell's List Threatens Our Way of Life—Cain

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Former Sen. Harry P. Cain said today the Attorney General's "subversive list" will destroy the American way of life if allowed to remain unchallenged.

Some persons in the Eisenhower administration agree with him, Cain added.

He made the statements in an interview at the headquarters of the subversive activities control board of which he has been a member since April, 1953, under appointment of President Eisenhower. Cain has nothing but praise for the repression by the SACB itself.

The subversive list—used as a basis for the loyalty system—"has people scared to death and they have a right to be," Cain declared. "It's a heinous thing and represent trends that will kill this country as surely as we are sitting here."

"I have been broadly educated in two years (on the SACB) to an extent I had not realized existed in my previous 40-odd years," Cain said.

Since then Cain has made several major attacks on the Administration's personnel security program.

"I am not soft on Communists by any means," Cain continued, "but unless some way is found to adjudicate the Attorney General's list it will remain on the scene in perpetuity.

"People will soon be afraid to join anything. They will fear that in terms of evolution the group could be termed antagonistic and they would lose their jobs 25 years later."

Air A-Bomb Effect on Hiroshima Survivors

LOS ANGELES, March 28. — Tre first nationwide telecast of the medical reports on the survivors of the Hiroshima atomic bomb will be aired tomorrow night, it was announced today.

The report will be made in cooperation with the American Medical Association over the March of Medicine program (NBC), and will feature a personal report from Dr. Robert H. Holmes, director of the U.S. atomic bmob casualty commission for Hiroshima. It is a half-hour show beginning at 9:30 p.m.

Holmes will discuss the incidence of leukemia, cataracts and genetic effects among survivors and their off-spring.

Urge $10 Billion Per Year for High Schools

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The nation will need to spend $10,000,000,000 more a year on its high schools by 1965 to attract and hold higher-quality teachers for growing high school classes, it was predicted today. The forecast was made by Neil H. McElroy, chairman of the White House Conference on Education. He also said the nation will need twice as many colleges in 1970 as it has today.

The White House conference is called for next November. Money was appropriated by the last Congress to hold preliminary state education conferences and bring together their findings in a national conference later this year.

Ballplayer Tosses Slur Back to Army

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A 23 year old athlete under contract to the St. Louis Cardinals refused yesterday to accept a less than honorable discrarge from the the Army because of his refusal to sign the Army's witchhunt "loyaltyyy oath.

Pfc Charles E. Marshall of Los Angeles was handed the "general" discharge at Fort Ord after two years of honorable service, and refused to accept it, demanding an honorable discharge. He was ordered to leave the post, and was told the discharge became effective when the papers were handed to him.

Five minutes later a restraining order against the Army's action was signed by Federal Judge George B. Harris on application of attorneys Benjamin Dreyfus and Daniel G. Marshall, the father of the promising young ballplayer. The order called on the Army to appear in court next Monday to show cause why Marshall should be given anything but an honorable discharge.

The order specifically enjoins Lt. Gen. W. G. Wyman, Commanding General of the Sixth Army, and Maj. Gen. Edwin K. Wright, Commander of the Fifth Infantry Division at Fort Ord, from proceeding with the discharge.

The soldier's father said his son was given "the bum's rush" and the processing was so hurried that proper discharge papers were never served. He contended therefore that "my son is still in the army" and would fight for "proper and honorable discharge."

Young Marshall refused to sign the "loyalty oath" upon his induction in August, 1953. He was inducted nonetheless. Dreyfus said the Army told Marshall last June that it was holding a hearing on his principled refusal to sign, but never called the soldier to the hearing. Later he was notified of another hearing but he was never given the charges against him. Last month the Army showed him a statement warning that he might be discharged as "undesirable" but he was told he might not take notes on the document or tell his attorney of its contents, under penalty of court martial.

Following the letter of Feb. 1 from Secretary of the Army Stevens to the Wisconsin fuerher Joe McCarthy about the impending discharge of Dr. Melvin Barsky, who also refused to sign the oath and served as a private, the Sixth Army sent out a memorandum providing for "general" discharges "under honorable conditions" in such cases. Marshall demands a straight honorable discharge.

Dean Pike Asks Gongressional Probe of Paid Informer System

The Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, in his Sunday sermon called for "a Congressional investigation of the paid informer system." His remarks were made from the pulpit of the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in the course of a sermon on "Independence of Spirit Means a Cross."

Dean Pike left no doubt that he considered Communism a "menace." But he defended anti-Communists who are attacked for having "independence of mind," among whom he listed Prof. John K. Galbraith of Harvard University, and drew a distinction between them and their all-out anti-Communist accusers.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind) who on March 20 charged Prof. Galbraith with writing favorably on communism, was classed by Dean Pike with "those approaching danger ostrich-like."

Alluding to the Professor's "Beyond the Marshall Plan," attacked by Sen. Capehart, Dean Pike praised it as honest and "realistic," and said it took courage to write it.

"So it is with those who are thoroughly against Communism," he continued, "but have enough respect for our accustomed freedoms to have conscientious qualms about the current informer set-up."

This, he said, was "a complicated subject" about which he himself was not sure, adding, "except to say that a Congressional investigation of the paid informer system would be most useful right now."

He went on to say that he could "appreciate the hesitation of school teachers, for example, to inform on the past affiliations, when Russia was our ally, of those who may now be free of any subversive taint."

Dean Pike declared that "simple conformity to the prevailing mood, in Russia or here," required no courage.

He added, "Those who take an all-out line for anything or anybody that claims to be anti-Communist will be safer than those against Communism who have some reservations about methods of investigation or who show too much concern for our tradition of freedom of opinion and affiliation."

He praised Prof. Galbraith as giving a realistic appraisal of "what we are up against in meeting the Communist menace in Europe," in which he "mentioned some actual achievements of communism."

"Prof. Galbraith," he said, "would have only the Communist as his enemy if his pamphlet said the Communist line has no appeal for anybody in the world; that the underpriviledged masses of the world were unanimously yearning for the free enterprise system.

"But in his opposition to Communism he made a discriminating judgment to give honest guidance in how to meet a real menace. This took more courage, but brings a cross."

Ben Davis Again Hits Jimcrow, in Affidavit From Allegeheny Prison

Benjamin J. Davis, in an affidavit made public yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress, continued his attack on jimcrow conditions in federal prisons and in Pittsburgh's Allegheny County Jail, where he is serving a 60-day sentence. Davis' affidavit is in support of his suit against prison jimcrow to be heard Friday in a Washington, D. C. federal court.

Davis served three years and eight months in Federal prison in Terre Haute, Ind., under jimcrow conditions, as a Smith Act victim. His 60-day jail sentence was handed him by U. S. District Judge Rabe F. Marsh when Davis refused to name southern Communists during testimony as a witness in Judge Marsh's court.

The affidavit charges that U. S. Prison Director James V. Bennett was in error when he said Davis was placed in an isolated dormitory unit to protect him from other inmates. The Bennett claim was made in another affidavit to the court.

"I have personal knowledge of no threats of physical violence isued against me by white, colored or other inmates while at . . . Terer Haute," Davis wrote ". . . At Terre Haute, I requested return to the regular inmate population."

Davis said he had asked that his 60-day sentence be served in Terre Haute, but that his request had been denied so as to kill his suit against jimcrow. His present place of confinement, being more open, he said, destroys Bennett's contention that the prisoner's isolation was for "protection."

"The system of discrimination and segregation under which I and all other Negro inmates at said Terre Haute and at Allegheny County Jail are confined is damaging, degrading and humiliating," Davis' affidavit reads. "It is an insult to human dignity, a gross injustice and constitutes genocidal persecution of a people because of their race and coolr. It violates the democratic rights and traditions of all Americans."

33 More Days

Ben Davis has 33 more days to serve in Iron City jail.

Have you written to him? He may receive unlimited mail at: Allegheny County Jail, Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bennett had claimed that Davis' confinement in the isolation unit removed the prisoner from the possibility of segregation on account of race, since he had no opportunity to attend recreational affairs or eat in the dining hall. But Davis' affidavit answers:

"At all times during my housing in 'J' unit at . . . Terre Haute, the system of segregation continued against all Negro prisoners which is a badge of inferiority, and cruel and inhuman injustice and punish-

(Continued on Page 6)

Look Who's Hiding Behind Abe Lincoln's Name

PRO-FASCISTS OPEN DRIVE TO CAPTURE GOP CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The pro-fascist wing of the Republican Party last night announced a drive to capture control of the party's 1956 convention. These elements, grouped under the name of the Abrahm Lincoln Republican Club, launched the campaign in the form of an announcement in Chcago, the club's headquarters, by Edgar C. Bundy, president of the club. Bundy said he was counting on the support of Senators William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), Styles Bridges (R-NH), John W. Bricker (R-O), William E. Jenner (R-Ind), and Herman Welker (R-Ida).

None of the Senators named by Bundy as supporters of his movement was available for comment. But Knowland said on a television program ("Face the Nation") that the Republicans could win in 1956 without President Eisenhower. Bridges on another program ("Meet the Press") also said the Republicans could win without Eisenhower.

Bundy said 2,000,000 membership blanks have been mailed throughout the country. He said the club has about 1,200 members in 25 states.

"This is not a third party movement at all," he said. "It is a fighting force, a spearhead to return control of the Republican party to conservatives. And we hope to gain control of the national convention at San Francisco next year."

State "seminars" are scheduled to stir up interest, with prominent Republicans as speakers outlining the program, Bundy said. Speakers will include Gov. J. Bracken Lee of Utah, Sen. George W. Malone (Nev) and former Congressman Kitt Clardy of Michigan, he said.

Lee spoke here Feb. 12 when the club held a "seminar" to champion its aims, described by Bundy as to take control of the party from "New Dealers and Internationalists."

Other plans, Bundy said, call for appointment of two coordinators in each state with functions similar to those of the national committeeman and committeewomen of the Republican Party, and establishment of recruiting offices around the nation.

The club was organized here in 1945 by Charles U. Gordon, and until its Feb. 12 meeting confined its interests mostly to the Chicago area. Gordon formerly was postmaster at Chicago.

Bundy is a former Air Force intelligence captain, and says he now is a lecturer on anti-Communist topics. He calls himself an ardent supporter of McCarthy.

LANSING, Mich., March 28.—Former Michigan Congressman Kit Clardy said tonight he will become a member of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club because it "is opposed to Socialism and the New Deal."

'Something Comes Along and Knocks You Down'

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

SLOATSBURG, N. Y., March 28.—Plunged in disaster as this town of 2,200 has been since its century-old mill burned down a week ago last night, it isn't unusual, even in houses where the largest families depended on this single Sloatsburg industry, to hear someone say suddenly, "I wonder how George Ellison's taking it."

It wasn't as if they didn't have pressing problems of their own, the various workers and workers' wives among the 220 left jobless to whom the reported spoke. But they recognized that Ellison was a special case.

Even Herbert Van Houten, 23, recognized this. Van Houten was found in the kitchen of the dilapidated frame house he shares with his grandfather, Henry Thorp, 70. The house is on Mill St., cattycorner from the shell of the brick mill and its charred debris within. No, he answered a query, he did not work at the mill—not any more. As he turned to the old coal range, where paper-tubing from the mill made a bright blaze, to fry their lunch of sausage, the stump of his right hand was visible.

As for himself, he would make out, Herbert said cheerfully, after questions brought forth the brief account of his accident. It was two years ago last month, when the four fingers of his right hand were taken off. A new machine, the first of the embossing machines, which print or emboss cotton piece goods. "No guards on it."

"But I wouldn't go back. I quit. I settled my case last month—$30 a week, workmen's compensation." Up to then he'd been getting $20. And this summer he hopes to ship out on a Hudson river boat. "But I wonder about George Ellison."

RELIED ON PROMISE

And a grandmother beset with worries over possible eviction, and a mother who didn't know how they'd eat for two weeks while waiting for unemployment compensation, unless they gave up their insurance to qualify for relief, stopped to worry over Ellison.

"You see," they said sadly, "he went back on a promise of a lifetime job."

The same week that young Van Houten had his right hand eaten off in the new machine while loading it, a couple of days earlier Ellison had his left hand caught.

It hadn't been difficult finding the newly unemployed workers, most of them employes of the Ramapo Dye Works, which with a smaller firm, Harry Schwartz Yarn Co., occupied the now ruined mill. The most weatherbeaten, flimsy dwellings on Mill Street and near the railroad were picked—and when anyone was home, without fail it proved to be a dye worker's.

But finding George Ellison was more difficult. Past the bleached ancient houses in the center of the town which one 74-year-old inhabitant recalled from his boyhood, claiming they originally were intended for silk workers when the original building was built by Joseph Sloat back in 1846, the reporter walked as directed. Past the Sloat home now used as a private sanitarium, into the town's prettiest part, the way led by the white-pillared mansion behind its evergreens where reportedly George Washington had spent the night with ancestors of the present occupant, Tracy Moffett.

Following the rather vague directions received from other workers, the reporter knocked on the door of a trim two-story frame house which overlooked woodland and a stream on Route 17, or Orange Turnpike.

Beyond the stream, and in the other direction, beyond the town's houses, arose the low hills with outcropping of stone which form the beautiful setting for this new industrial catastrophe. At Sloatsburg, only an hour distant from New York, a motorist heading for the Catskills begins to notice the birch and pine and cedar.

Repeated rings finally brought a stockily built man to the door, neatly dressed in starched and pressed work khakis. Yes, he was George Ellison. Yes, he worked at the mill. He spoke reluctantly at first. Was he among the 25 or less who were given a few days' work salvaging and working on inventory after the fire? No.

Only when he was asked directly did he admit the loss of four fingers of his left hand, and only then did he step out on the front porch, the stump of his hand visible. His contract?

"It wasn't exactly a contract. It was a promise—that as long as there was work there, I'd have a job."

His wife joined him on the porch for a time. From their back yard they watched the fire, the pillars of flame roaring up, she said. "It's an awful feeling, watching your bread and butter go up in smoke," she added.

Both spoke in low voices. Ellison said he hadn't applied yet for unemployment insurance. (The Ramapo Valley Independent, of Suffern, had quoted the dye works management as saying only 25 of their men had applied). It had been explained at the Sloatsburg Village Office that workers had to go to Nyack to apply, or to Suffern, nearby, on a Tuesday, when a representative was there from Nyack.

"I haven't got the slip from the plant yet," said Ellison. His wife explained, "The girls in the office had so much to do this week he hated to bother them."

He'd been out in his car, looking for jobs. He'd gone to the old Sterling Mines, which reportedly were to be opened and where some 1,500 units of housing were to be built, on the border of Rockland and Orange counties. "But most of the others were there, too."

He was asked if he would try to get Julius Rutberg, president of the dye works, to live up to his agreement of the lifetime job. "He's been fair with me," he replied. "What can he do? It's an act of God. Of course, he says he's going to build again. It's just a question of the next eight months."

(This was before Rutberg said he was "through" in Sloatsburg).

A worried line appeared between Ellison's dark eyebrows. Sunday, while the mill stands burned, he had his 48th birthday. He wouldn't forget that one soon. He smiled, a little grimly. "Not that I give up easily," he said.

Had he got any compensation? Well, he was hospitalized quite a while, he said. He got $20 a week then. After seven weeks, he went back to work.

He was with the old company for 15 years (the Ramapo Finishing Co., headed by the late Henry J. Barry and S. Julien Suffern). He'd worked up to assistant supervisor of one department. But that was in the depression, and wages were low. "Then, when other industry was booming, they went bankrupt in 1939. Funny thing," he mused.

He went out and got jobs during the war years with various defense plants in the valley, he said.

Now those defense plants were shut down. Besides, he couldn't get the jobs now he could have 10 years ago—even with two hands.

Rutberg, who bought it in 1940, put him on at the Sloatsburg plant at 80 cents an hour. After his accident, he was put to work on a dry box, drying goods, and paid 90 cents, he said, and had had a nickel raise since. This is among the high wages at Sloatsburg.

Ellison said he worked an 11-hour day, five days, with half a day or longer on Saturday, and at peak season "went back after dinner." Sometimes he could work 18 hours. With only one child, and his wife a good manager, they'd saved a little.

"It's funny, though," he said, as if dazed. "Seems like you just begin to get out of a rut, you just get your head up, when bam, something comes along and knocks you down."

MILLION IN PENNSYLVANIA SEEK FOOD AID

More than a million men, women and children of Pennsylvania in 49 counties are registered for the government's surplus food, according to officials of the Pennsylvania CIO Community Services Committee.

The CIO News of March 21, reporting that the total registration of the state is 1,011,126, says two-thirds of the total federal surplus food goes to the Keystone state.

To qualify for surplus food, a family must show that it is under a substandard—relief or little better—status. The heaviest registration for surplus food is in the mining and steel counties of the state where most of the unemployment is concentrated.

URGE WIRES TO MAYOR ASK UNION SQUARE FOR MAY DAY

New York's rank and file trade unionists, preparing for their big May Day Planning Conference this Saturday at Yugoslav Hall, were urged yesterday to wire Mayor Wagner requesting his intervention in the Park Department's denial of Union Square for labor's giant May Day Peace, Jobs and Democracy Rally.

Charles J. Hendley and Morris Gainer, provisional secretary-treasurer and chairman, respectively, of the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day, 1955, declared:

"It is fantastic to assume that any group of employes can have priority consideration over labor where labor's annual May Day Rally in Union Square is concerned. Yet once again the Park Department, in obvious collusion with the employers, seeks to deny New York's working people their inalienable rights to Union Square on May Day.

"New York labor fought hard and well to win Union Square last year, and it can win the Square again on this great 70th anniversary of May Day, but only if every rank and file trade unionist rolls up his sleeves and fights.

"Our committee strongly urges every rank and file trade union brother and sister and every supporter of this year's May Day Rally for a world at peace, an America at work, and the Bill of Rights restored, to immediately wire Mayor Wagner urging that he guarantee that the Park Department, at the very least, appropriate an equal division of the day's time to both groups desiring Union Square Park on Saturday, April 30.

"Mayor Wagner, who was elected with the full support of the New York labor movement, must be immediately urged to protect and respect labor's rights on the occasion of American labor's cherished holiday."

ACLU Assails ROTC Oath Rule

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday criticized a sweeping loyalty oath required by the Defense Department for college students in ROTC training courses.

ACLU pointed out that the Defense Department has gone far beyond the requirements of Public Law 458, which provides that candidates for ROTC training swear they do not advocate violent overthrow of the government and are not members of organizations advocating such overthrow.

The ACLU charged the Department now demands the enrollee certify that he is not a member of any group on the Attorney General's so-called subversive list, that he list any meetings or social activities sponsored by these organizations which he has attended, any literature he has distributed for them or any other form of aid he has lent them.

Caine Mutiny Named Best Film of 1954

The motion picture "The Caine Mutiny" was named the best film of 1954 in the annual fim Daily pol of critics, it was annonuced today. The picture received 293 votes. Other pictures in the top running were: "On the Waterfront," with 273 votes; "Rear Window" 259; "The Country Girl" 206, and "The High and the Mighty" 191.

Nehru'sSovietVisit Set

LONDON, March 28.—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of Indio will visit the Soviet Union in June, Moscow radio reported yesterday.

OPERATION SQUIRREL

By ALAN MAX

ONE OF the questions being discussed in Democratic circles after last week's squirrel incident is probably this:

Will it be as easy to get Eisenhower OUT of the White House as it was to keep the squirrels IN?

There was evidently something more to the White House squirrel controversy than a little publicity for the freshman Senator from Oregon, Richard L. Neuberger. It would appear that Neuberger had in mind what is concerning many Democratic leaders these days: how to remove some of the halo around Eisenhower which they themselves helped to put there.

Neuberger himself nibbled a bit out of the halo when he indicated that there was nothing sacrosanct about Mr. Eisenhower's need for recreation. The squirrels themselves had taken the lead by disrespectfully scratching up Eisenhower's putting green on the White House lawn. The major credit for this minor operation must go to them.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that the Democrats can ride into the White House in '56 on the back of a squirrel. Most of the Democrats themselves don't think so. If anything, some of them are obsessed with the notion that if Eisenhower is the candidate it will be practically impossible to beat him and that the best they can hope for is to retain control of Congress.

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THE Democratic Party in Congress has its extreme reactionary wing (mainly Dixiecrats), which certainly can't unseat Eisenhower because on most issues it is as bad as he is and on some worse. There are the liberals like Lehman, Morse, Neuberger. And then there is the official Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson leadership which, while at times feebly urging the Dixiecrats to move forward, holds back the liberals in the name of unity with the Dixiecrats.

It is this kowtowing to the Dixiecrats which helps explain the way the Democrats press forward on one of the most important issues—tax reduction for the working people — and let themselves be stopped dead in their tracks just when victory is in sight. If the Democrats think they have gained something for the record, they are mistaken. It is true that the people know that Eisenhower is opposed to tax relief for the people as contrasted with the rich. But the Democrats control both Houses and they will have a hard time convincing anybody that they meant business.

Or take the sometimes singled-handed fight which Senator Lehman inaugurated in the Senate against Joe McCarthy. Well, McCarthy was censured and lost his chairmanship—all of which was to the good. But now the Peress case is re-opened with a Southern Democrat, Senator McClellan, wielding the gavel that was wrested from McCarthy.

It is true that on the key issue of peace, some of the Democratic leaders have begun to move forward, notably Morse on the question of Matsu and Quemoy, and Senator George on a Big Four conference. But George himself is limited on this issue by his own action in having carried the ball for Eisenhower on Matsu and Quemoy.

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ONLY one thing can oust Eisenhower in '56 and that is a head-on attack on the issues. This the Democrats are having great trouble in developing where they want to, and hence the defeatism in their ranks. But if many Democrats have reconciled themselves to another Eisenhower victory, the labor movement cannot afford to.

In the final analysis, whether the Cadillac Cabinet remains in power for another four years will depend on how labor applies independent pressure to its Democratic allies, as Quill and others have begun to stress. While partisan considerations may impel the Democrats to take certain positive steps as '56 approaches, without the intervention of labor these will not be sufficient to unseat Eisenhower.

The President may be a bumbler and fumbler. But he showed in '52 that he had learned one lesson from the Tory Churchill: how to ride to victory in a campaign with demogogic peace promises.

Operation Squirrel has its points. But since the labor movement is still banking on the donkey, that is where the stick will have to be applied.

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ALTERNATIVE TO WEHRMACHT

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ratification of the Paris Pacts to rearm West Germany has not at all settled the issue of putting arms, including atomic weapons, in the hands of Nazis once more.

A dispatch in yesterday's New York Times from Paris reports:

"France doubtless will receive much praise in Washington for her belated acquiescence in German rearmament. But the picture would be in false focus if it were assumed that France was in agreement with Washington."

And a dispatch from Bonn in yesterday's Times reported that immediate semi-official reaction called:

". . . for negotiations with the Soviet Union before the arming of West Germany actually went into effect."

There are some in Washington so demagogic as to say that establishing a German Wehrmacht improves prospects of Big Four talks. But if the talks are to be about Germany, common sense dictates that we wouldn't accept a German army directed against us, and the Soviet Union won't accept a German army directed against them.

Both the French and the Germans are demanding negotiations BEFORE rearmament.

Unification of Germany therefore depends on undoing the damage contemplated in the Paris Pacts.

As the Senate Foreign Relations committee opens hearing on the Paris Pacts, they should be told that there is a grave peril giving the Nazis guns and bombs. The alternative is big-power negotiations to guarantee the peace and end the danger of German militarism.

BROWNELL'S 'NEW CHANCE'

ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT Brownell said on Sunday that the government owes a "new chance" to any persons harmed by the testimony of people like Harvey Matusow.

Exactly how, when and where these victims of the informer system would get their "new chance," Brownell did not say. The reason he did not say so is clear: because it is Brownell himself who is moving heaven and earth to guarantee that there shall be NO new chance.

• Brownell sent his special assistant to New York to fight the move for a "new chance"—meaning a new trial—for the 13 Communist leaders convicted on the recanted evidence of Matusow himself and on testimony of others like him.

• Brownell blocked a "new chance" for Mine, Mill organizer Clinton Jencks, framed solely on evidence by Matusow which he recanted under oath.

• Brownell secured a prison sentence for Matusow himself in the Jencks case for repudiating his own lies and for laying the legal foundation for a "new chance" for his victims.

• Brownell secured a perjury indictment of Mrs. Marie Natvig for recanting her lies in the Lamb case before the Federal Communications Commission.

Brownell on Sunday was merely paying lip service to the need for a "new chance" because he feels the nation-wide protests, as the Times recently described them, against the informer system. The touchstone of justice for the victims of lies, perjury and frameups, is a new trial for the 13 Communist leaders in New York.

ALBANY FIGHT SHARPENS

THE NEW YORK STATE CIO has announced that it is fed up with "do-nothing" Republicans in the legislature, and not too enthusiastic about the weak Democratic action on labor's priority demands. These minimum demands are, state-wide rent control, a Congressional memorial supporting the proposed $1.25 minimum wage, raising the state weekly unemployment benefits from $30 to $36, cutting from 20 to 15 weeks the required work time needed to qualify for job insurance benefits, and extending job insurance to the 500,000 small business employees now uncovered.

Gov. Averell Harriman quickly accepted as his own the CIO demands in his speech last Friday before the CIO United Steel Workers. The legislature, the Governor said, would be called back to a special session and held until it acts upon issues "that count for the people of this state."

Senate Republican leader Walter J. Mahoney answered the Governor's pledge with an implied threat of a legislative sit-down. This indicated tough reactionary opposition to labor's program.

If there is a special session of the legislature—and it seems that one will be needed—there will also be needed a people's lobby to match it. A well coordinated drive by the Governor's legislative leaders and sustained, statewide pressure of a united labor movement can put heart in the Democratic fight and change the minds of some up-State Republicans.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



The Heroine of the Birmingham Bus

FOR A BRIEF few days the name of 15-year-old Claudette Colvin flashed across the pages of the nation's newspapers. Claudette was a Negro high school student in Birmingham, Alabama. The law in Birmingham directs that Claudette and other Negroes sit in the rear of streetcars and busses.

Claudette had complied with that law all her young life, but the compliance had not robbed her of her dignity. She did not accept the equation, sometimes made jokingly by Negroes, that "white equals right." She was simply staying with the confines of the law.

She resented it on March 3, while she was properly seated (according to law) in a Birmingham bus, the driver ordered her to move so that a white man could sit down. She refused. This, in Birmingham amounts to mutiny.

Miss Colvin was arrested, handcuffed and taken to jail still protesting her right to a seat for which she had paid 10 cents. On March 18 she was found "guilty" and sentenced to indefinite probation by Judge Wiley Hill in Birmingham's juvenil ceourt.

The prosecutor, in answer to the defense argument that the law under which Miss Colvin was arrested was unconstitutional, said that right or wrong the law had to be obeyed. The case was appealed.

Meantime a 15-year-old high school student, because she is a Negro and stuck up for her rights, is stigmatized with the status of "criminal," living under the supervision of probation officers.

When the press services reported Miss Colvin's plight, it seemed unusual to readers who are not up on their Birmingham. But her resistance to the galling oppression of the bus driver only highlights the almost complete absence of democracy in her bustling "free world" city.

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MORE THAN one-third of Birmingham's 326,000 population is Negro, but the city is one of the few southern towns which resists hiring Negro policemen. The violence of white policemen against Negroes has been an object of protest for years.

Back in 1951 the late Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, proposed appealing to the United States Steel Corporation to stop the slaughter of innocent Negroes. White called Birmingham the "sinkhole of democracy" and observed:

"The brutality of the police is the result of the absence of democracy and this brutality also extends to white people. We have found that the white people in the community are just as afraid to act as are the Negroes."

As to the United States Steel Corporation, White declared:

"As you know, Birmingham is essentially a company town. It is controlled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary. What Steel says goes. They don't like to admit it, but it is true."

The latest studies by the National Planning Association reveal that U.S. Steel in Birmingham still hires Negroes only in the dirtiest jobs requiring great physical exertion. Particularly does U.S. Steel control the Birmingham police. Many of their guards have been given the status of city policemen. This one company has much more to do with running the city of Birmingham than the Negro population of more than 100,000 persons.

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"BULL" CONNOR, the erstwhile police commissioner who was brought to book on a 'morals' charge, once said that "Colored and white ain't gonna segregate together here." He was following a U.S. Steel dictum.

Negro and white do not "segregate" together in Birmingham's steel mills. "Bull" Connor and his fellow racists kept to the last the ban against Negro and white baseball players mixing on the local diamonds. It was the pressure of other Southern League clubs which less than a year ago forced through a lifting of the ban.

It was reported that feeling ran high in the Negro community over what happened to Claudette on March 3 and March 18. But this didn't register with Rep. George Huddleston, Jr., who represents Jefferson County (in which Birmingham is located) in Congress.

Sens. Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman will show much more interest in one OSS man caught

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Readers

The Millinery Agreement

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read with great interest your recent columns on negotiations for new agreements in garment and other industries. I was especially interested because a new agreement had just been signed in my own industry—millinery. I had hoped that you would have something to say about our agreement. It deserves your critical attention.

The leaders of our bosses association, our union officials, and the big business press hailed the agreement in the most flowery language. They called it "a new high in labor-management relations," "an example of enlightened unionism," "a major contribution to industrial welfare."

But what do the millinery workers think of it? Well, as we heard the report on the new agreement at a meeting in the Hotel Diplomat, we know that all that fancy talk didn't add up to anything in the pay envelop. Then our membership expressed its opinion in its own way. As the New York Times reported it, "The audience groaned audibly and many rose to leave the hall."

After going without an increase for over three and a half years (our last increase was a big 5 percent in 1951) we were told that we must wait another year, and then, in January 1956, we may—perhaps—get a measly 5 percent. That is, if the bosses do not take advantage of the "escape clause" in the agreement which permits them to reopen negotiations next December, as to whether or not we should even get this hand-out then, or have to wait longer.

The same applies to the $5 increase for week workers, consisting mainly of operators and cutters, a minority in the industry, the bulk of us are piece workers. But those week workers who have by their own efforts gotten increases of $5, or more, in the last three years, will not be entitled to anything, even if and when an increase does go into effect.

The trimming workers or "preparers," a new section of our industry, consisting mainly of Spanish speaking and Negro workers, who are badly underpaid, were promised an upward revision of wages before 1956. But no one knows exactly when and how much. They were also promised a reduction in working hours to the prevailing 35 in the industry. Nothing was said, however, as to whether their rates would be raised sufficiently or whether this reduction in hours would result in a loss of earnings to these poorly paid workers.

Workers in the shops and in the market express disappointment and disgust with the new agreement, and with the way conditions in the shops have been allowed to deteriorate. We work harder and earn less. That's the 1955 picture of the millinery industry. But our union officials are busy with all kinds of millinery promotion schemes and "save - the-poor-bosses-business" plans, the value of which is very doubtful to most millinery workers.—A MILLINER.

Letters to Ben Davis in Pittsburgh Jail Urged

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our comrade, Ben Davis, has been taken to Pittsburgh from his segregated cell in the Federal Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., to serve an extra 60 days in the Allegheny County Jail for contempt of court.

That so-called "contempt" took place in the trial of myself and four other Communists—including Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers. Davis' "contempt" was his refusal to name other Communists while under cross examination. It is the same kind of a contempt I or any other honest individual would risk under the circumstances.

Davis knew he would get such punishment for daring to testify. So did the judge and prosecutor know, I am sure, that this prospect would not deter Davis from taking the witness stand.

We defendants owe Davis a debt of gratitude, as do all those who understand that liberty is a boon which ever has to be won and retained by struggle.

I have myself spent weary months in this county jail and recall how I was cheered up by every letter — however brief — from friens on the outside, particularly if such letters enclosed some clipping or other material from The Worker, Masses & Mainstream, Political Affairs, or similar publications.

I therefore urge that you, who are reading this, forthwith resolve that each week you will write him, telling him particularly about what is going on—remembering, of course, about using names, since all letters are read by the authorities. Clip out articles from the press on political matters and enclose them, mentioning the articles in the body of the letter.

Also enclose an envelope, with a special delivery stamp pasted on it besides the regular three-cent stamp. He has the right to send such letters out, but otherwise can send only four regular letters a month. Do not enclose loose stamps. Your letter does not have to be signed in full.

Get others to do likewise.

It has been announced that a motion will be made asking the judge to cut the 60-day sentence. Your letter urging such action should be addressed: Judge Rabe Marsh, Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

With a little effort from Worker readers, there should be dozens of letters a day to this staunch fighter for peace, civil rights and a happier future for us all.

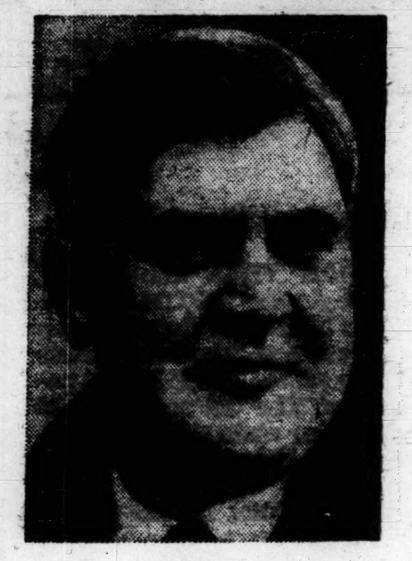
JAMES DOLSEN.

Aneurin Bevan Explains Issues In His Clash with Clement Attlee

LONDON.—In an article in his newspaper Tribune, Aneurin Bevan, left-wing Labor Party leader tells what was behind his clash with former prime minister Clement Attlee. The article follows:

During the past year the Labor Party has had two distinct attitudes to foreign affairs. One united. The other divided it.

Though different, they were not wholly in conflict with each other. The party was UNITED by the Labor initiative, taken last April in the House of Commons, asking that the heads of the Great Powers should meet in order to discuss the threat of the hydrogen bomb and concert ways of reducing international tension.



BEVAN

The party was DIVIDED by the proposal to rearm Western Germany before further efforts were made to reach agreement with Russia on the unification of a free Germany.

It was never at any time understood that the Russian proposals for a conference at the highest level should be rejected until the rearmament of Western Germany had become an accomplished fact.

If Labor's proposal of last April had been acted upon, and the heads of the Powers had met, it is inconceivable that the future of Germany would have been ruled out of discussion.

When Sir Winston Churchill accepted the proposal on behalf of the Tory Party, he made no such reservation. Nor was it even hinted at from the Labor benches. Although the fate of E.D.C. had not at that time been decided, it was in everybody's mind that the future of Germany would be included with all other causes of dissension when the Four Powers met.

The exclusion of such a subject would not have been tolerated by a House of Commons that was debating the world situation under the shadow of the hydrogen bomb experiments in the Pacific. We have made a great deal of propaganda in the country about this initiative of Labor and about the telling speech delivered by Mr. Attlee in proposing it. No Labor speaker, as far as I know, qualified his speech by saying that E.D.C. must first be ratified before the invitation to the proposed conference should be sent to Russia.

So far, therefore, our position was clear. In the House of Commons, on a number of occasions, Mr. Attlee has asked the Prime Minister what steps he was taking to carry out this House of Commons resolution. Neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Attlee mentioned E.D.C. as a barrier in the way of implementing it. E.D.C. was considered a subordinate question to be assimilated in the wider issues of world peace.

I come now to Nov. 18, 1954, when the ratification of the Paris Treaty was under discussion. By a majority the Parliamentary Labor Party decided to support ratification. But again Mr. Attlee was careful to point out that it was not necessary for the process of ratification to be completed, much less for Western Germany to be rearmed, before a meeting with Russia was feasible.

This is what he said on that occasion. "But ratification might take a long time. If we make it absolutely clear and unmistakable to the world in general and the USSR in particular that ratification is going ahead, I see no reason why talks should not proceed very soon.

"If ratification is going to stop the talks, it will stop them now; if the Russians are prepared to talk, ratification will not lie in the way. But, **in the urgent condition of the world, the sooner we can get talks going the better.**

"If, as my right honorable friend believes, and I believe, the general atmosphere is better now than for a long time, let us go ahead with our policy, let us go ahead with talks as soon as possible."

Nothing could be clearer than that. However much some of us might disagree with the ratification of the Paris Treaty, Mr. Attlee kept consistently to his view that talks with Russia should be held as soon as they could be arranged and that they should not await the process of ratification.

It must be kept in mind that this was the official policy of Labor even before the last and most conciliatory of the Russian proposals for the future of Germany had been made.

When the House of Commons met after the Christmas recess it had become obvious that the Government was not prepared to act either on the April resolution, unanimously adopted by the House of Commons, nor on Mr. Attlee's proposal for talks with Russia while the process of ratification was going on.

I went to Mr. Attlee on the day Parliament met and suggested to him that an official Opposition motion, embodying his position, should be put on the order paper of the House of Commons for immediate debate.

In furtherance of this, and in keeping with normal practice, I moved the following resolution at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party held on Wednesday, Feb. 10:

"That this meeting endorses and reaffirms the statement made on Nov. 18, 1954, by the leader of the Party that talks with Russia concerning the future of Germany should be held as soon as possible: and instructs the Parliamentary executive committee to place a motion on the order paper of the House Commons to the effect that such talks should be initiated forthwith."

How British Unions Defended Bevan

The decision by the Labor Party's executive not to expel left-wing leader Aneurin Bevan was a result of strong resolutions by trade unionists and rank-and-file Labor protests against the splitting move. The following account of protests in Glasgow is typical of what went on throughout Britain:

* * *

LONDON.—Scores of delegates, booing and drumming their feet on the floor in a demonstration against the withdrawal of the Labor Whip from Mr. Bevan, brought proceedings to a temporary standstill at a Labor Party conference in Glasgow last week.

The conference had been called by the Scottish Council of the Labor Party and was attended by more than 600 delegates from Glasgow, Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire. The principal speaker was Dr. Edith Summerskill, chairman of the national executive of the Labor Party.

The storm broke after the chairman of the meeting, George Willis, MP, refused to accept a resolution from the floor proposing that the meeting should protest strongly against the withdrawal of the Whip from Mr. Bevan by the Parliamentary Labor Party last week.

"I am very sorry to say that I cannot accept the resolution," declared Willis.

As he spoke, delegates, stamped their feet and bgean booing and shouting. At one stage more than a dozen delegates were standing, trying to make themselves heard above the din.

When Willis finally obtained a hearing he claimed that the resolution could not be accepted because none of the delegates had been mandated by their organizations. Immediately there was another uproar.

Mr. Willis then said that the conference had been called to consider the policy of the Labor Party and was "not a conference at which a resolution of that character can be moved."

Dr. Edith Summerskill had earlier referred to "events of the past week," She said:

"You may take it from me, or not, as you like, but I can assure you that we have been concerned with the future of the Labor movement.

"Those of us who have to do the very hard and unpopular work of dealing with the situation are then pilloried, and we are generally told that we are motivated by some personal animosity."

This was entirely untrue, she said. They were concerned with seeing that the movement "is looked upon . . . as a responsible movement capable of providing the next government."

Numerous protests came over the weekend from MP's, local Labor parties and trade union branches in the now nationwide movement to prevent the national executive of the party from expelling Mr. Bevan.

The Manchester district council of the National Union of Railwaymen unanimously passed a resolution instructing the president of the NUR to oppose the expulsion of Mr. Bevan.

A growing volume of letters and motions to Transport House is calling for an end to the vendetta against Mr. Bevan.

IN LOVING MEMORY

OF

FRED FLYNN

Who died March 29, 1940

—ELIZABETH C. FLYNN, Mother
—KATHERINE FLYNN, Aunt

WOMEN'S DAY IN TRIESTE

TRIESTE, Italian Zone. (By Mail).—International Women's Day March 8 was celebrated in a great central mass meeting. The main speaker was a woman member of parliament, young and beautiful, whose husband was murdered by the fascists, and who herself lost a leg in the partisan liberation struggle.

Despite record snow and wind, there were over 1,000 women at the meeting, which took place on a Sunday morning, the only time housewives and working women are free from household and other labor.

In the neighborhoods and villages on the periphery of Trieste, the tradition is to hold short 'festas' at which the speaker gives a short talk, after which wine and homemade sweet bread is served. (Cake is only for the rich in Trieste.) There is then singing and dancing. At one meeting they danced till midnight.

In connection with Women's Day they tell the story of the Triangle Fire in New York where so many lives were lost.

The National Italian Women's Magazine came out in a special edition with a free dress pattern inside as a gift, and the paper sold like patches. When one considers that dress pattern costs about two hours pay it can be seen that this gift represents a saving.

The traditional flower for Women's Day is Mimosa, a delicate yellow cluster of beads. They distribute it at the doors of meetings and "festas" in front of factories, etc, and husbands chase to the florists for mimosa for their wives.

UAW

(Continued from Page 1)

$2.50 when the $25,000,000 is reached.

Upon certification by the secretary-treasurer that the fund has sunk to less than $20 million, dues can be raised to $3.50 monthly, the extra dollar going to the fund until the $25 million is reached again. Thereafter dues can shift from $2.50 to $3.50 and back as required to keep the fund at $25 million.

The strike fund of the UAW is currently $7,438,000. Last year the UAW donated $4,381,000 to aid its striking locals. The bulk of almost all of it for the year-old Kohler strike.

last year's strike aid—$2,696,648—went to the Wisconsin district and

A resolution on job security for women workers came in for some debate. The resolution called for strengthening the government's anti-discrimination clause on contracts to bar discrimination also on ground of sex and age.

The convention declared for a guarantee of full protection to women as to discrimination or marital status.

Regional directors were instructed to disapprove any contracts that discriminate in any way against women. Also it was voted the seniority of women must be safeguarded and the rule of equal pay for equal work must be applied. The resolution calls for incorporation of "model maternity clause" in contracts.

While most of the delegates who took the floor favored the resolution, several opposed it mainly on the ground that they thought women shouldn't work or feared the competition of women to men on jobs. One delegate argued that the union, by supporting the protection of women to a job, was putting the family on a two-pay check basis. The resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority vote.

Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 3)

ment against all Negroes . . . including myself."

As for his present place of confinement, Davis writes:

"The Allegheny County Jail, where I am now serving a 60-day sentence as a result of the direction of . . . Bennett, itself maintains a system of segregation and discrimination against Negro inmates to which I am subjected. Housing facilities in the said jail are imposed in accordance with race, in violation of the U. S. Constitution. I am housed on range No. 17, reserved for Negro inmates only. . . ."

Davis' suit of mandamus seeks to restrain the Attorney General and the Director of Prisons from practicing segergation in federal penal institutions.

CORRECTION

Through an error in Friday's Daily Worker, in a San Francisco dispatch on Vincent Hallinan, 1952 Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, it was said that he would speak here April 20 at a meeting "to be sponsored by The National Committee."

The meeting is to be sponsored by The National Guardian. The affair will commemorate President Roosevelt's death 10 years ago.

Kahn Charges Slander in Senate Report

Albert E. Kahn, of Cameron & Kahn, publishers of Harvey Matusow's book "False Witness," charged yesterday that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee issued a report containing a deliberate slander against him in an effort to "stigmatize" the book.

Kahn said the slander consisted of false testimony given before the committee by Igor Bogolepov. He described Bogolepov as a "former Nazi propagandist." He cited testimony of Bogopelov, one-time Soviet citizen, to the effect that "The Great Conspiracy," a book of which Kahn was co-author with Michael Sayers, was written by an official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Heroine

(Continued from Page 5)

in China than they will show in the daily Golgotha suffered in their state by nearly a million Negro citizens. For it is estimated that less than 10,000 Negroes have been "permitted" to vote in Alabama.

Consider, in the light of the above, Miss Colvin's antagonists. She becomes thereby a heroine of some stature. Her case becomes a symbol of democracy and freedom. Miss Colvin's action may have been the first flickering dawn of a new day. The least we can do who live outside Birmingham and Alabama is to give her every support possible. A significant part of our rights is bound up with hers.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR-CONDITIONER—Top Rated 1954 Model. Reg. $319.95. Pre-Season Spec. $169.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143-4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8900.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

News About 'The Investigator'

These Changing Times: Reuben Shipp's magnificent, hour-long anti-McCarthy play which mushroomed from a radio show on the Canadian Broadcasting network into a best-selling long playing record is being expanded into a full length drama to be produced on Broadway this fall.

Norman Corwin may do the stage adaptation.

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United Detroit Theatres which runs a number of movie houses in that area recently changed the title of Republic's Mickey Rooney film "Atomic Kid" to "Explosive Kid."

The explanation given was that "anything atomic in a title seems to keep people out of a movie theatre."

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Good to see an article in the N. Y. Times (March 27) in which the writer, Aline B. Saarinen, calls for public protests each and every time the government censors art works or a congressional leader makes an irresponsible attack on art.

Among recent cases of government censorship or attack on art, she cites the efforts now being made by some members of the Los Angeles City Council to destroy Bernard Rosenthal's stylized metal figure sculpture which was commissioned for the Police Department building.

Then there was the eruption in the Nebraska Legislature's Budget Committee over a mural by Kenneth Evett which included a "square bull."

There is Michigan Congressman George A. Dondero's constant attacks on modern art on the floor of congress and his reckless charges of "subversive" activity by American artists.

There was the fight to save Anton Refregier's famous San Francisco post office murals from destruction by government officials, because the artist had depicted the grandeur of the men who built the west and did not omit the ugly social truths of the past.

There was, said Miss Saarinen, the suppression by the State Department of the publication of a "traditional torso" by one of America's finest sculptors in a book on American art being sent abroad, "because its mysterious and publicity denied 'grey list' included him as having belonged to the John Reed club over twenty years ago."

Such irresponsible attacks should be protested by art lovers, she said.

As an example of what to do, she cited the fight put up by the Los Angeles Citizen's Committee in defense of the sculptor Rosenthal.

"Such protest will be necessary until such time as our legislators become as calm and mature as their British and French counterparts who leave such matters with admiring trust in the hands of art experts."

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Independent film societies are springing up all over the country, reflecting a rising national interest in movies off the beaten path—that is in foreign films, documentaries, experimental shorts and old silent and sound movies taken from the treasury of world film culture.

There are now 258 such groups in the U. S. and their estimated membership is around 150,000. They are to be found mostly at universities.

Officers of most of these groups are coming to New York on April 7 and 8 to see if they can't set up a national federation of film societies similar to the one in Canada which has forty groups organized in a federation.

In conjunction with the conference there will be a 16mm film festival with 21 different categories of documentaries, shorts and cartoons represented, including citizenship and government, education, history, industry and mental health.

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The makers of "On the Waterfront" are being sued for $750,000 by AFL Local 374 International Brotherhood of Longshoremen in Chicago. The union claims the film damaged its reputation by depicting a "hood-dominated New York dockworkers' Local 374."

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The actor we're rooting for to win the Academy "derby" tomorrow night is Dan O'Herlihy, star of "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe."

Katy Jurado deserves the "Best Supporting Actress" Oscar for her work opposite Spencer Tracy in "Broken Lance."

If merit alone were involved in the running of the "Oscar" derby, the one American film that stood head and shoulders above all of last year's English-speaking films, would win the "Best Film" Award in a walk—"Salt of the Earth."

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Many, many thanks to Z. M. of Providence, R. I., for sending in $40 worth of subscriptions to the paper and crediting them to this column. That's the nicest compliment we've had this year.

'The 13th Juror,' New Book by Steve Nelson Due in April

By HERBERT APTHEKER

The rich persecute the best. And the very best they persecute the most.

None have they persecuted more than Steve Nelson, carpenter, steelworker, Communist organizer. They have been arrested him and beat him—in their police stations and cells—in the past. And, fighting the fascists in Spain, they shot him. But they never defeated him.

Now he stands convicted under the Smith Act and faces a five-year sentence. Prior to that he was convicted under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act and was given a 20-year sentence. Although the supreme court of the state reversed that conviction, the Pennsylvania attorney general, together with the district attorneys of 27 other states, are appealing this reversal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

But the issue before the U. S. Supreme Court is more than Nelson's life and vindication. The legality of all the sedition acts in 37 states will be determined by the court's decision.

What that court's verdict will be depends very largely on the degree of mass outrage that can be mustered throughout the world, but mainly right here in our country, against the persecution and virtual death sentence imposed on Nelson for his views.

Nelson won a reversal of the 20 year sentence because he fought the frameup every inch of the way.

To make this victory, and the victory of democracy, secure, it is necessary that the story of his frameup and his trial and his imprisonment and the court's reversal be made known. Steve Nelson's new book, "The 13th Juror" which will be published next month by Masses & Mainstream, makes all that available, and it is the one who lived through it who tells it. Its telling is like the man—unpretentious, clear, sharp, absolutely honest. It rings as true and as sound as is Steve himself.

Steve Nelson wrote this exciting book to help win this fight. But the writing is only the beginning; it is the book's distribution that is the test.

THE 13TH JUROR by Steve Nelson. 256 pages. Masses & Mainstream, New York. Popular edition $1.50; cloth $2.50.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Douglas Edwards (2) 7:30
Cavalcade of America (7) 7:30. The Ship That Shook the World
Movie: Other Love with Barbara Stanwyck and David Niven (9) 7:30 & 10
Circus Show (4) 8. Highlights of Garden Opening
Halls of Ivy (2) 8:30
Play: Studio 57—Call from Robert Jest (5) 8:30
Fireside Theatre: It's Easy to Get Ahead (4) 9
Danny Thomas Show (7) 9
Movie: Duel Without Honor (9) 9. Italian
Red Skelton (2) 9:30
March of Medicine (4) 9:30
Ernie Kovacs (5) 10
See It Now—Edward Murrow (2) 10:30
Steve Allen (4) 11:15

RADIO

News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, CIO news, WABC 7
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Suspense WCBS 8
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's Theatres
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Times Gone By (Italian), Apollo 42nd St.
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian) Stanley
An Inspector Calls and Heart of Matter (British) Beverly Thru Tues.
Fan the Tulip (French) & Kind Hearted & Coronets (British) 8th St. Playhouse. Thru Wed.
Stairway to Heaven & Dead of Night (British) Greenwich. Thru Tues.
Aida (Italian), World
sian), Stanley

MOVIES

Chekov's 'Who-Dun-It' In Gay Film at Stanley

By BEN LEVINE

American addicts of mystery stories will be interested to learn that the famous Russian writer, Anton Chekov, has thought up some ideas in that line which Ellery Queen hasn't covered yet. Chekov wrote a who-dun-it comedy that would tickle even today's jaded appetites fed as they are with our factory-made products. It was made into a color film recently in the Soviet Union, with the aid of the Moscow Art Theatre players, and under the title of "The Safety Match" it was given its American preview last Saturday at the Stanley Theatre, where it is to be seen all this week.

The film has many levels of interest. It is first of all an ingenious who-dun-it. With a burnt-out safetly match the main clue, an eagerbeaver "assistant D.A" tracks the wrong suspect with his ever-present magnifying glass. But it is much more than that. It makes skillful use of the sleuth's errors to uncover the petty sensualities and hypocrises festering under cover of the parasitic Czarist system of landlord beureaucracy.

One comic scene especially throws vivid light on the Czarist regime and is prophetic of what was to come.

A report has spread that Klauzov, a landowner, has been murdered. The police officials are clustered around the entrance to the landowner's big house, with the peasants at a respectful distance. One official calls for an axe, to break down the locked door of the alleged victim's bedchamber.

A short time elapses, and then the police officials almost collapse with terror as peasants advance from all sides with axes. Of course the cops recover fast when they realize the good-natured peasants were only anxious to be helpful. But the quick glimpse of what looked like a new edition of Pugachev's Rebellion is an unforgettable tableau of grim humor.

There are many other scenes that will stay in your memory a long time. There is the servant girl Akulina, for instance, whose name is linked with the murder "suspects" until the list begins to include the investigators themselves, and even the examining magistrate, after which all mention of Akulina is hushed up.

The closeup scene, of a police captain and his wife, is a beautiful bit of comedy. The wife's liaison with Klauzov, the "murdered" landowner, had just been almost exposed. But the danger is now over and the relieved wife kisses the top of her husband's fat head as he sits down smugly to dinner. They are both talking about Klauzov in the final fade-out, he in a glow of blissful ignorance and she in a glow of blissful reminiscence.

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Also on the program at the Stanley is a thrilling short on mountain climbing, called "Friendship Peak," with the scene laid in the lofty mountains on the border between USSR and China.

Good Double Opera Bill at City Center

By HARRY RAYMOND

There was something beautiful and realistic about the New York City Opera Company's performance of Mascagni's one-act melodrama "Cavalleria Rusticana" in the New York City Center of Music and Drama. The opera was staged in a double-bill, with Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" taking up the second half of the evening.

With Rosa Savoia in the role of Santuzza, Lawrence Winters, an outstanding Negro baritone and actor, in the role of Alfio, and some excellent chorus work, the Mascagni tragedy was far the better part of last Friday night's City Center show.

Miss Savoia has not only a fine voice, but she has considerable range. She is a fine actress, too. And fine acting is something you don't always see in operas staged in this country.

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Winters gives a thrilling performance during his lusty song praising his occupation as a coachman. He gives power to the drama in the stentorian movement "Vendetta avvro!" Walter Fredericks, as the unfaithful husband of Santuzza, is a tenor with great power and he also can act.

Jean Handzlik's characterization of Mamma Lucia was a work of operatic realism. Edith Evans, who gave an excellent performance in the City Center's "Der Rosenkavalier," the opera which opened the 12th spring season of the N. Y. City Opera Co., was credible as Lola, double-timing wife of Alfio.

This production, with its Easter Day scene on the Sicilian village square between a church and a tavern, bubbled with life. The choral numbers were tastefully staged.

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"Pagliacci" was also outstanding in choral work. Best performances among the five leading characters were by Dolores Mari, who sang especially well as Nedda; by Richard Torigi, in the role of Silvio, and by Frank Eckart, as Canio. Michael Pollack gave a good portrayal Beppe.

Cornell MacNeil is a singer with great range. He played Tonio, the clown, and his good acting kept the entire production on a high artistic level, except when he muffed his lines in the Prologue.

Credit for the fine staging of these two short operatic tragedies goes to Glenn Jordan, who staged "Rusticana," and to Vladimir Rising, who directed "Pagliacci." John Butler directed the dance numbers in "Pagliacci" with lively tempo. Both operas were conducted by Emerson Buckley with verve. Especially outstanding was Mr. Buckley's handling of the celebrated Intermezzo in "Rusticana."

STADIUM CONCERTS TO BE GIVEN JUNE 20 TO JULY 30

The 38th successive summer season of Stadium Concerts will begin June 20 at New York's Lewisohn Stadium and extend for six weeks through July 30, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, chairman of the Stadium Concerts.

Thirty concerts will be given in all, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of each week, with Fridays and Sundays held open for any necessary weather postponements.

Six conductors will be featured: Dimitri Mitropoules, Efrem Kurtz, Pierre Monteux, Andre Kostelanetz, Thomas Scherman and Alexander Smallens.

Field chair seats will be $1.20 with seats on the stone tiers at 30 and 60 cents.

7 Heads of UAW Locals Urge Fight on Walter-McCarran Law

DETROIT, March 28.—Seven presidents of locals of the CIO United Auto Workers have urged their members to work for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law "because we believe that it is aimed at the labor unions in general, and in labor people in particular." Local unions were asked to write their Congressmen "urging that they work and vote for passage of the Lehman-Celler bill (or similar bill) at this session of Congress," and to the chairman of the Senate and Housing Judiciary Committees urging that they hold public hearings on bills dealing with the Walter McCarran Law.

The letter was signed by John Reynolds, president, Bohn Local 208; Charles Ferreri, Chevy Local 235; Paul Silver, Detroit Steel Local 351; Joss Chatwin, Hudson Local 154; Olin Manley, Plymouth Local 51; Pete Horwatt, Budd Local 306, and Ned Coleman, Amalgamated Local 205.

Gus Scholle, president of the Michigan State CIO, issued the following statement to a delegation from UAW Local 208, including Fred Williams, pioneer UAW organizer facing deportation under the Walter-McCarran Law:

"I assure you that the Michigan CIO will continue its fight to repeal or amend this vicious piece of legislation, for as we have stated in the past we will not rest or be satisfied until this anti-democratic act of legislation is repealed, and will urge our affiliates in the state to renew their campaign to call upon thir Congressmen to work and vote for the repeal of this act."



WALTER

V. McNamara and Rep. John Dingell of Michigan, have joined in sponsoring a new bill which would repeal and replace the present law.

"The AFL and CIO have denounced the law as have the Michigan Chapter of AMVETS, Jewish War Veterans, Catholic War Veterans, and the Wayne County VFW.

"President Eisenhower, the Democratic and Republican parties, and all major religious and nationality group organizations are on record against the Walter-McCarran Law.

"Rep Walter is faced with a problem. How is he to save his prize law from being dumped in the ashcan where it belongs? By smearing one of the hundreds of organizations opposing the law, he hopes to divert attention from the nature of the law itself and of the breadth of the opposition.

"The Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a non-partisan organization which aids all victims of Rep. Walter's law, regardless of political affiliation, who seek its assistance.

"We are currently defending 85 men and women who faces loss of citizenship and deportation solely because of their social and economic beliefs.

"In attacking the Washington conference, called to consider and recommend legislation to replace the Walter-McCarran Law, Rep. Walter attacks the right of the American people to petition Congress."

ANSWERS REP. WALTER

Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in answer to an attack on him and his organization by Rep. Francis Walter, co-author of the Walter-McCarran Law, declared here:

"In a panic-stricken attempt to head off the mounting pressure for repeal or revision of the infamous Walter-McCarran Act, its co-author, Rep. Walter, has resorted to the familiar McCarthyite tactic of labeling the law's opponents as 'communists.'

"It will be recalled that on a recent TV program (Murrow's 'See It Now') Rep. Walter attacked opponents of the law as 'professional movers of people.' He also defended the law's provisions permitting the entry into the U. S. of our recent military enemies, Nazis and Fascists. On the same program, Archbishop, Richard J. Cushing, of the Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, vigorously attacked the discriminatory and racist character of the law.

"Twenty-one members of Congress, including U. S. Senator Pat

CP BAN SNEAKED THROUGH IN WASHINGTON STATE

OLYMPIA, Wash, March 27.—Through a "sleeper" amendment tacked onto another bill the legislature has outlawed the Communist Party in Washington state by making membership punishable by a $5,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Signing of HB 683 by Gov. Arthur B. Langley means that for the first time in the state's history a political party has been proscribed in spite of specific constitutional guarantees of political freedom. The new law is certain to face stiff court battles.

Only after the governor had signed the bill did it become known that the legislature had taken an under the table action on an issue it declined to deal with in the open.

Here is how the job was done.

HB 573, which forthrightly proposed to outlaw the Communist Party, was introduced by Reps. John L. Cooney (D-Spokane) and Claude H. Lorimer (R- Olympia). It drew the fire of many groups and there was a general demand that such an unconstitutional proposal be killed but that public hearings be held if any attempt were made to enact such a proposal. HB 573 did die in committee.

Also in the hopper was HB 683 which originally provided that all state employes must sign an affidavit that they are not members of the Communist Party or any "subversive organization." It was introduced by Reps. Richard Ruoff (R-Seattle) and Ralph Purvis (D-Bremerton).

To Sen. Neil J. Hoff (R-Tacoma) goes the credit for tacking on a "sleeper" amendment which changed the character of the bill. His amendment reads: "The Communist Party is a subversive organization within the purview of RCW 9.81 and membership in the Communist Party is a subversive activity thereunder."

To find out what that means you have to consult the "Subversive Activities Act" which was SB 397 in the 1951 session. In signing this law Governor Langlie vetoed all sections dealing with the Communist Party as such. Senator Hoff's amendment reinstated the substance of the sections vetoed in 1951 by declaring that Communist Party membership is a "subversive activity." The law punishes such activity by a five year prison sentence and a $5,000 fine.

Frozen Food Workers in Virginia Strike Against 50-Cent Hourly Pay

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 28 (FP).—They would "rather starve while walking the picketline than go hungry and abused working for 50 cents an hour," employes of the Chesapeake Bay Frosted Foods Co. decided after a year's fruitless negotiations.

The strike of Local 27, CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union was the workers' answer to more than a year of company stalling climaxed by a frame-up of the union's organizer, Henry Hamilton. Hamilton was convicted and sentenced to a year's probation on a trumped-up charge of disturbing the peace and threatening harm to a worker who had not joined the union. "All he did was talk to the worker," the union pointed out.

In a pretense of collective bargaining since certification of the union by the NLRB, the company has engaged in a series of offers and withdrawals and made phony claims of inability to raise its miserably low wages. Top officers of the international RWDSU were involved in the negotiations. The company's final offer, they reported, was a contract to "recognize the union as collective bargaining agent, period. No improvements whatever in present conditions. The company would retain sole rights to hire and fire, with employes having no recourse at all."

Working with frozen seafood, the Chesapeake employes are constantly exposed to cold, and they must immerse their hands in icy water throughout the working day. These conditions have caused constant illness among them, Hamilton stated, and one recent death.

What's On?

PEACEFUL Co-existence, how to achieve it. A symposium with discussion. Mr. Albert E. Kahn, Mrs. Eslanda G. Robeson, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes. Monday, April 4, 8 p.m. At Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St. Ausp: Nat'l Council of Amer.-Soviet Friendship, 1f4 E. 32 St., N.Y.C.

JENNY WELLS VINCENT of New Mexico sings on Peoples Artists "All Fools" Hootenanny, Sat., April 2 — 8:30. The Pythian, 135 W. 70 St., $1.25 adv., $1.50 at door. WA 9-3907.

ARTKINO'S NEW COLOR HIT
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on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Where the 'Go Man Go' Man Went

YOUR REPORTER couldn't find out Sunday at the Garden exactly what happened between Reece (Goose) Tatum, the fabulous star of the Globetrotters, and owner-coach Abe Saperstein to explain the star's disappearance and "30 day suspension." But we did get to piece together a few things which add up to the fact that Saperstein is starting to become quite the little Napoleon.

1—Marques Haynes was forced off the team because as the most fabulous dribbler in the game, and a truly great all round star, possessing a good idea of the kind of money the Trotters were coining in their gruelling all year schedule, he wanted more than the $22,500 he was getting. He was turned down by Saperstein and formed his own version of the Trotters down south. Saperstein got out an injunction against the use of the name by Haynes' team (imagine, the name is HIS property, not the property of the players who make up the team). Saperstein has let it been known that he would now take Haynes back only on "his own terms," which would probably mean a salary slash.



DANE CLARK
His movie "Saperstein" Was Quite Different

2—Tatum, the central figure of the team and main attraction, whose absence hasn't started affecting the gate yet because it is not generally known, is supposed to make $50,000 a year, but when asked about this once vigorously denied that he actually got that much. "The Goose," for whom the fans began chanting Sunday, didn't like the way Saperstein so calculatedly got rid of Haynes and paid a new dribbler, Leon Hillard, a lot less money. The best account of what actually happened is that Tatum, who carries the heaviest load in the all year schedule, said he was tired and wanted to break off for a week home to rest. Saperstein said he couldn't, this account goes. Tatum, who is a grown man and not some 19 year old schoolboy who says "Yes, coach, what next coach?," told Saperstein what he could do and took off for his rest. The little Czar promptly announced a 30 day suspension without pay for Tatum, which eliminates him from the entire series with the Allstars, which leads to the suspicion that Saperstein thinks he can win and pack them in without Tatum now.

3—Maurice Stokes, the great Negro star from little St. Francis College of Loretto, was willing to join the Trotters for their summer tour only, refusing to be pinned down to an all year contract which would eliminate him as a candidate for the professional league. Saperstein told Stokes he had to sign with the Trotters for good or not at all, which is his business. Then when Stokes refused and decided instead to join the college All-Americans for the tour against the Trotters, he was told that he couldn't do that either as the penalty for having refused to sign with the Great God Saperstein on Saperstein's terms. Which is why Stokes is not with the All Americans.

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TO GET ALL this into financial focus, you should know that by his own boasts Saperstein now grosses four million dollars a year!

It seems the movie "Go Man Go" must have really gone to Abe's head. Sure, he has a good early history of organizing the Trotters and fighting to get them into the arenas, but somewhere along the line as his bank account and self-importance grew he seems to have somehow lost sight of the minor fact that the people who put that good money on the line at the box office come out to see Tatum, Haynes, Grider, Robinson, Wheeler and the other players who run and shoot and pass. There is no known record of a single fan paying money so he could look at Abe Saperstein sitting on the bench.

Let's have a little sequel to "Go Man Go" showing Dane Clark fifty pounds fatter (in both stomach and head) and some vulgar millions richer, forcing Haynes and Tatum, two of the men who made him rich, off the team. That wasn't the way Dane Clark acted it, Abe.

As for the team itself, it is still a fine basketball organization, but was hard pressed to beat a rather ersatz "all American" team Sunday without the services of Tatum, Haynes and Willie Gardner, who was "rookie of the year" for the Trotters last year and isn't aorund this year, which might be another Saperstein story.

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AS SAPERSTEIN has tended toward the phony, the whole production is moving that way. Not so much the acrobats and vaudeville stuff, though some of it does get rather vulgar considering the many kids who come to this show. There is the unctuous advertising of Coca Cola and Elgin watches, and florid nonsense about the All American team being "picked by a panel of coaches" after "careful sifting of the nation" blah blah. Actually, the opposition team is composed of those senior stars who are willing and able to turn pro immediately and make the tour. Of the actual All American team—which the announcer proclaims this to be "Here is YOUR 1955 COLLEGE ALL AMERICAN TEAM"—only Tom Gola is on the tour. Si Green and Bill Russell are juniors, Dick Ricketts wanted to keep his amateur baseball eligibility, and Stokes you heard about.

Oh yes, as Saperstein's bank account has grown, he has become, by his own account, a veritable one man tiger for John Foster Dulles' cold war. Millions of Communists around the globe tear up their party cards in ecstasy as soon as he lands in what he calls in the official program "countries throughout the world where Communistic threat needs to be combatted."

It goes without saying that Marques Haynes asking for a fairer shake of the take, Goose Tatum asking for a little well deserved rest, and Maurice Stokes deciding what kind of contract HE wanted to sign or not sign, all come under the heading of "Communistic threats."